Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1703.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

FOR SALE,

The Schooner
THREE SISTERS,

Burthen 85 tons, two years old built of the best materials, and now ready to receive a cargo. Said vessel may be viewed at Mr. Samuel Brewer's wharf, Kensington. For terms, apply to

Gurney & Smith.

February 16. §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvafs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
PAINTS: Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,

The fast sailing Ship
SWIFT PACKET,
(a regular trader)

PATRICK GRIBBEN, *master*, WILL sail on the 10th inst. (ice permitting) has handsome accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master on borrd, at Bickley's wharf, above Market-street, or

N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front-street.

February 3. §

For Amsterdam,

The Ship
FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master; WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and for sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Wines in cases: Fontiniac, Santerne, Lunille,
Prunes in boxes

Novembe 24.

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

Flax Seed for sale.

Apply to
GEO. DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-street.

January 27 §

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR taking up a runaway servant Girl, named Abigail Miller, latterly calling herself Betsey Smith, and sending her to North Front-street, No. 45. She is of a chunky make, and very dark complexion, with round features, and black bushy hair; probably much altered by paint and powers, as she is supposed to be secreted in houses of ill fame, though no more than fifteen years of age.

February 19. co2w

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 2 —2aw6w

A Nurse's place wanted.

A WOMAN just arrived from England, wants a place as a Nurse or attendant on the sick, either on a Gentleman or Lady.—For further information apply at No. 10, South Fourth street, near Market street.

Feb. 6. 8t

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with a two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This house is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3aw

☞ On account of the present bad weather, the above sale is postponed until Thursday evening, the first day of March, at 6 o'clock. Feb. 16.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship Star, Joseph Woodman, master, from London,

50 crates Queens' Ware, assorted to suit West India market
40 hogsheads Whiting
1500 bushels good House Coals

ALSO—JUST LANDED,

400 barrels prime Beef, Boston and New-York
50 barrels Pork
150 hhds. Havanna Molasses
Woolen Cloths, Blaukets, Hard Ware } assorted in packages
Ravens Duck
Window Glass in boxes, British, of various sizes
Black quart Bottles, in hampers of 1 groce each
A general assortment of Queens' Ware, in crates
Fowling Pieces and Pistols, in cases
Basket fine Salt, in hogsheads

FOR SALE BY

Thos. & John Ketland.

February 15 §tim

The Subscriber

INFORMS those whom it may interest or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty-sixth day of February next*, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-house in this city, on the subject of his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—and that their attendance is desired.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16. cot26thF

The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

Surveyor General's Office,

December 2. 1797.

ON a release of survey of 433 acres 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.

January 26 §tiF2wtm

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 93wtf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §tf

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs, Baftas, Guzzenas, Guzzies, Blue Cloths, Palampoors, Mamoodies, Sannas, Tanda Cossaes, Emertics, Calicoes, Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

For Sale by the Subscriber,

Forty-nine bales of Muslins, being the remains of the ship India's last cargo from Calcutta, and will be sold low,

7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of finest particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.

February 19 d2w

A PRINT.

THE Print, representing GENERAL WASHINGTON and his family, all whole lengths in one groupe, will be ready for delivery by the 15th of March next.

An unfinished impression is to be seen at Mr. M'Elwees's looking-glass store, No. 70 South Fourth Street.

The subscription will close on the 10th of March next. Subscribers may depend on having the best Prints at *one guinea and an half*. To non-subscribers, the price will be two guineas.

February 19.

☞ Stop the Runaway.

ABSCONDED from his master's employ, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th of this instant February, a Negro Man, named Mentor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, and of rather a spare make; his phisiognomy is vacant but not disagreeable; his age is supposed to be about 40. He had on when he went away, a short blue cloth coat, striped cassimere vest, corduroy breeches, and yarn stockings of a blue and white mixture—he took with him a blue cloth great coat, the cape of which is edged with yellow binding; a long brown cloth coat; a short blue cloth coat with buff coloured cape and cuffs; also, a pair of blue cloth breeches; the other cloathes he took with him cannot be particularly described.

It is supposed, he intends going to the eastern shore of Maryland. Whoever will apprehend, and secure the said negro in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, or bring him home, shall have a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.

Apply to the Printer.

February 7. §

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—12aw3w

Princeton—*New-Jersey.*

To be Sold,

THAT neat and convenient House in which the late Mrs Ann Witherspoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker lived; together with all the appurtenances. The house is two stories high, of frame work and painted. There are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the second floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret specious—The back yard is paved with stones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a smoke house, and house for ashes—and behind it a carriage house, hay loft, granery, and convenient stables, with four stalls for horses, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the street, and 254 feet deep, somewhat more than half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent soil.

For terms, which will be made very reasonable, apply to the reverend

Samuel S. Smith.

January 19. 2aw4w

IN THE PRESS,

And speedily will be Published,

For the benefit of the

MARINE SOCIETY of the UNITED STATES,

A general plan and system of Regulations therein:

Written at Sea, in the year 1794:

And now printed

BY THE AUTHOR.

"A NAVY would be maintained but to an almost useless purpose which taking the seamen kept the merchantmen idle in port, and trading vessels would be as unprofitably employed, if they took all those seamen whose skill and courage on board ships of war, would give them protection and secure their safety. We have enough for both purposes, and the cultivating hand of attention alone is wanting to multiply their number. "Money may buy "all naval stores, except mariners; but, unless a "supply of them is preserved, no wealth will be "able to procure them."

February 7. §

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of

T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

Fresh Fruit.

To-morrow morniug will be landed, at *Morris's* Wharf, just above the Drawbridge, the cargo of the schooner Fredericksburg Packet, Captain Pearce from Malaga, viz.

Bloom Raisins in kegs
Do. Do. in boxes
Muscatel do. in do.
Figs in kegs
Almond kernels in casks and boxes
Soft shell'd almonds in sacks
Prunes in boxes
Grapes in jars
Anchovies in kegs, &c.

The whole of the articles shipped as of the first qualities.

For Sale by
Peter Kuhn.

February 5 d5t

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and hearth stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms,

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Felow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society.

Feb. 1—*3m§

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 26th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these. the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As published in the

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Under the signature of

SCIPIO,

In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its source, and the motives of the opposition to the measures of the United States are exposed.

Feb. 8.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniscoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115 South Front Street,

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1st and 2d proof Brandy, } entitled to drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9 eodtf

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogsheads best ST. CROIX SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Feb. 9 fm&wtf

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

WANTED

A young Gentleman to go Doctor of a Ship to the East-Indies.

Enquire at No. 25 Dock Street.

Feb. 6. d1w

Ran away from the Subscriber,

On the 24th January last,

A Black Woman, named *Zelime.*

SHE is of a middling sized stature, thick lips, marked with the small pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the subscriber, at No. 181, Arch-street, corner of Fourth-street, shall receive two Dollars reward.

J. LAZELLES.

N. B. Whoever harbors said Girl after this notice, shall be prosecuted to the severity of the law.

February 10. ¶3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of *WILLIAM COMPTON*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested. And those who are indebted to said estate, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers.

Isaac Cathrall,
John Haworth,
Samuel Wilcox. } Administrators.

January 27. ws4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Peter Gill late of the District of Southwark, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts duly attested, to

John Murphy,
Peter Scravendyke,
Thomas Farrell, } Executors,

January 16. *awaw4w

Lately Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

(Price 3-8ths of a dollar)

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE of SPECULATION against *ALEXANDER HAMILTON*, Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statemtnt of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburg and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A disconnt of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

February 9.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday—Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street. Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday—Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday—Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday—Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday—Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday—Afternoon—Peter Benson.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

163d Day's Drawing—January 22:

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
87		11646		21302		35280	
651	x	12064		22785		291	
713		073	x	23013	x	352	x
1319		620		020	x	369	x
738		810		24296	x	947	x
2318		858	x	389		36375	
705		13220		25464	x	577	
947	x	388		26209		814	
3493		602	x	28237		947	x
4309		605	x	449		37208	
418	20	861	x	29093	x	450	
5301	x	923		31037		38756	
6966		927	x	690		893	
7059		14601		700	x	993	
622		15253		801		40664	
706		598	x	969		41023	
849		619		985		42971	
8084	x	734		32162		43559	x
714		17243		804		44361	
943	x	18791		33202		405	
9503		19109		647		45332	
333	20	333		725	x	46943	x
10082		20181		842		47244	
459		396		34429		49272	
11332		572		494		797	

164th Day's Drawing—January 27.

511		12187		28002		40338	
817		726		357	x	365	
841		852		545		442	
1272		13215		708	x	538	
761	x	595	x	874	x	774	
832		14841		29756		41291	
874		15560		30157		606	
902		16634		217		885	
2034	x	602	x	31106		964	
304		17888		284		42276	
3199		18374		644		406	x
257	x	19269	20	32027		861	
352		521		33040		985	
472		618		124	x	43872	
602		20947		592		44574	x
5743	x	21055	x	616	x	698	
6271		115		646		735	x
7616	x	542		776	x	790	
891	20	723		34178		847	
8034		22013	x	531	x	906	
462		23034		765		927	
9113		226		819		955	
214		471		35650	20	45120	
339		492	x	36009		630	x
735	x	543		010		740	x
997		623	x	026	x	774	
10535		636		258	x	46066	
546	x	24820	x	404		932	x
773	x	937		907		47195	
795		25074		957	x	222	
11241		403		37317		267	
481	x	561	x	38785	25	609	
662		812		811		795	
755		26806	x	938		956	
812	x	954		39093	x	48480	x
867		964		142		408	
12138	x	27109	x	656			
170		687	x	789			

NEW THEATRE.

THE Managers deem it their duty to inform the Public, that the Entertainments of the Theatre are unavoidably suspended 'till Monday next, in consequence of the unfortunate indisposition of Mr. MORETON, the injurious desertion of Mr. COOPER, and the unprecedented, peremptory refusal of Mr. FENNELL to perform the character twice announced for him. Of the first gentleman the Managers must ever speak in terms of acknowledgment, approbation and friendship, for that uniform exertion in his profession which has at once advanced the interests of the drama and justly rendered him a favorite of its patrons. On Mr. Cooper's conduct, they can make no remark at this time, as the violation of his contract is the subject of a suit, now depending in the Supreme Court: and in relation to Mr. Fennell, they are content, at present, to observe, that, independent of the good faith which his engagements ought to inspire, the liberality that he has hitherto experienced from the managers, as well as from the public, had naturally raised an expectation, that he would not ungratefully have taken advantage of the existing state of the Theatre, either to embarrass the former, or to obstruct the amusements of the latter.

The Managers, having thus respectfully represented the real cause of the postponement of their Entertainments (an event equally unexpected and prejudicial) cannot avoid adverting to the difficulty of executing, with universal approbation, so arduous a task as that which they have undertaken; but they solemnly declare that in every department of their duty towards the public, and in all their transactions with the performer, their incessant efforts has been to give satisfaction; and under this declaration they anxiously hope that they shall experience favor and protection; a candid interpretation of their conduct, and a spirit of mutual accommodation.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

February 20.

BALL

Postponed on account of the Election, to Saturday the 24th.

Mr. Francis, at the request of his Scholars has, on account of the Election, postponed his present Ball, to Saturday the 24th.—Mr. F. also informs the Subscribers to his Select Balls, that the first of the second subscription will be on Tuesday the 27th.

Feb. 22.

TERMS.

Each Subscriber to pay *Five Dollars*, which entitles him to a gentleman's ticket, and cards of admission for two ladies at each ball.

The first ball to be on Tuesday, the 20th of February, and to be continued every Tuesday till the end of the subscription, at the end of which Mr. Francis proposes giving an extra ball to the subscribers.

Mr. FRANCIS also informs those gentlemen who have not already subscribed, that the plan of the subscription is to be seen at Mr. F.'s house, No. 70 North Eighth street.

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New-York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Esq.

No. 71 South 5th Street.

Feb. 19. cod4w

Cavanagh & Hearn,

Pine street, near the New-Market,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hope, by their unremiting attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. The partnership between them and Joseph B. Barry, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Cavanagh and Hearn have just received a quantity of St. Domingo and Honduras Mahogony, which they intend to sell on very reasonable terms for cash. Orders from the country most punctually executed. Vincers of all kinds cut as usual.

Jan. 15. 2aw4w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 23.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Reflections on the present state of this Country.

The Jacobins have left no artifice or falsehood unessayed, that are like to deceive their fellow-citizens, or to divert their indignation from the crimes of France. One of their most common tricks has been, to represent that many headed monster, the republic, as waging war against the tyrants of Europe, to establish universal liberty and peace; when nothing can be more foreign from the truth. The case is just the reverse; this common enemy has invaded the rights of all other nations, and, abroad as well as at home, has shewn the most daring contempt for every law and principle, that is reverenced among men. Their footsteps are marked with rapine, desolation and slavery every where.

Whatever these deceivers may publish, or their dupes may believe to the contrary, it is clear, the people of France are as far from fighting for liberty, or enjoying it, at this day, as ever Rome was under her most detested tyrants. That phrensy, which possessed the sovereign Canaille, at the beginning of the revolution, and which was indulged by their leaders, until they had destroyed the ancient monarchy, has given place to a lethargic stupor, the consequence of universal, and unexampled oppression. Their necks are now become callous; they are ready to receive the yoke from any hand no matter how vulgar or infamous.

After fighting like devils, for 7 years, to *conquer liberty*, as they phraze it, the people of France are, at this instant, the most contemptible slaves existing. There is nothing that they dare call their own—not even their souls—for their tyrants have decreed that they have none.

It is one Barras, a rebel Gens d'armes, that now presides at the head of the Divan; and the power which he and his colleagues acquired by violence, they now retain, by oppressing all that oppose them. It is an insult to common sense; it is a profanation of the name of liberty, to couple it with such agents, or such a cause.

How vain is it therefore to look to the present degraded race of Frenchmen, for another struggle in behalf of their violated rights? how much more so to expect they will exert themselves, to defend their allies, or neutral nations. If this work ever succeed, it must be undertaken by the armies; and as soon as they have finished their work of destruction abroad, it is very probable, that these apostles of liberty will turn their hands on their own government, and pull it to pieces. Cæsar and Pompey, either united or opposed, will easily give a master to Rome. The crimes of France; the repose of Europe; and universal justice; all point to such an issue as fast approaching.

As soon as the military chiefs have got into a good understanding, and have settled their plan of operations, Barras and all the other civil tyrants of France, if suffered to live, will become mere pageants; they will be as contemptible as the Roman Senate, under Tiberius, or the Caliphs of Mecca, under the Grand Turk. The present drousy race of Capets are unworthy the throne of Charlemagne; they have not a man of the family, that has courage enough to contend for it.

But whatever may be the future fate of this degraded people; whether they are destined to groan long, under the scourge of vulgar tyrants, or to submit to the milder sway of their ancient line of princes; it is happy for us that the alliance between France and America is at an end. God forbid it should ever be revived! Fraud, insolence and rapine have, at length, broken those bands with which treachery, intrigue, and hypocrisy, had once enslaved us.

It is true; we have suffered great and repeated insults; to this day our merchants are plundered by sea and land, without the smallest hope of relief or redress; we complain, and are refused, even, the compliment of a hearing: but these evils are all as light as air, when compared with the mischiefs and dangers of so treacherous a friendship. The affair is now at issue. We must either agree to submit to every injury, that the ferocious Gaul can inflict, or resolve manfully to repel his aggressions. It is not enough to defend ourselves, and to protect our commerce, but we ought to assail the enemy by every means in our power. To vibrate between peace and war; to wait for the return of honour and justice in a nation of robbers; would be the crime of an ideot.

When I call to mind the animation that glowed from north to south, against the claims of Great Britain, in the year seventy-five, and compare it with the dastardly tameness that prevails at this instant, when every thing that is dear to men and christians is brought into ten-fold greater jeopardy, I am astonished at the change: I can hardly persuade myself that I live in the same country. One of two things is clear: we have either degenerated with unexampled rapidity, or the zeal, that operated the revolution, was something far less noble than the love of liberty.

"How fade our ancient glories, while we run,
"To court far deeper bondage, than we shun!
"Where is the generous, active, rising flame,
"That boasted liberty's immortal name?
"Blaz'd for its rights infring'd, its trophies torn,
"And taught proud Albion her mistake to mourn."

If a seven year's war with Great-Britain, to effectuate a separation, and an enormous load of taxes that have ensued; if so many pompous, annual, festivities to celebrate the day of our liberation are all to result in a feeble government, in discord, and anarchy, among ourselves, and a tame, dastardly submission to the rapacity, insolence and ambition of France; I say, that the change is a calamity too great for description; that the revolution instead of a blessing is a curse that will whelm its authors in perpetual infamy; and hand their names down to posterity with growing execration.

That the danger I have just hinted at, is no chimera of the imagination; but a real and tremendous evil, that approaches nearer and nearer every day.—I appeal to every man who considers the present state of this country with serious attention. To be plundered and insulted abroad, without daring to resent it; to be weak, divided, and despised at home; are strong symptoms of a sickly and declining frame, which it requires the fervid patriotism of 75 to re-animate.

It behoves the men therefore, who have received the applause of their country, as its heroes, and saviors, to look to their own work; and either to secure it by more energetic measures, or if such should be their unfortunate destiny, bravely to fall in the attempt.

But although I am sure that the present situation of our affairs is extremely serious, it is by no means desperate: our evils are owing to our own supineness, and want of spirited exertions, more than to the real power of the enemy. There is strength and virtue enough in the friends of government, not only to defend the country and its interests against all foreign aggressions, but to tread its intestine enemies under feet, if they were properly roused, and called into action.

But perhaps we wait for the return of our commissioners, and a formal declaration of hostilities on the part of perfidious France? Heavens! is there any man of a right mind who would judge of peace or war by words and not by actions? The French will not declare war against these states; no, though they were landed on our coasts. They will still assure us that it is not war that they intend: it is only to regulate our government and to bring about the repeal of some liberticide acts of Congress, or the surrender of some obnoxious treaty we have made. Such were their professions to the Hollanders, Brabanters, Genoese and Venetians; and what has been the consequence? All these countries have been swallowed up by the devouring ambition of France. The monster, which has already destroyed or enslaved some of the finest countries in Europe will not spare the United States. The cave of Polyphemus has still room enough for more victims, and we seem to court the favor of being the last.

Can we imagine that the directory, who have hitherto blended artifice with open force against even the weakest states of Europe that they have overturned, will proclaim their hostile intentions by a formal manifesto, when they are convinced that they can ruin us much sooner without it. It is impossible! They would be as stupid as they are profligate, if, while we suffer their outrages so patiently, and are wholly taken up with intestine jars, they should by an open avowal of their designs, put an end to our private contests, warn us to direct all our zeal against them, and so deprive their pensioners, in and out of Office, of one of their most specious arguments. For my part, I do in my conscience think, and I do not hesitate to declare, that, from the day they refused to hear our just complaints, and dismissed the messenger of reconciliation with contempt, they actually declared war against us, and at the same time left us no room for doubt, or hope of peace.

AMERICANUS,

From the DEDHAM (Mass.) MINERVA.

PLAIN TRUTH.

Report says, that our Commissioners at Paris are required to say that they are authorised to agree on the part of our nation to the annulling of the treaty with Great-Britain, otherwise to quit France without even being allowed to complain of the wrongs and losses we have suffered from the French in violation of their treaty with us. This, if true, would shew that they cannot possibly think more highly of themselves, nor more meanly of us. It is like this case, one man goes to another to complain that he is wronged, and for his only satisfaction gets kick'd out of doors. Laying out of the question, however, the provoking insolence of this treatment, let us examine calmly for one moment the justice of the French complaints against the United States. Our treaty with England operates unfavourably to France; we adjust an old quarrel with that country, which they would like to foment and keep alive. We are reconciled with their enemy, is the eternal burden of their song. In five plain words, they wish to see us at war with England.

We agree to trade with their enemy, that is another grievance—Why not? Did we ever promise, or are we bound by treaty or otherwise to deny ourselves the benefits of a fair and free trade with all the world? We did not promise it. As a sovereign state, we regulate our own trade and other concerns, and are not accountable to France: If we are so accountable, our independence is yet to be gained, we are still colonies.

To shew how deceitful and how weak this pretended obligation to deny ourselves the benefits of an open trade with England is, let us look at the conduct of France herself. First, the republic has decreed a navigation act as hard upon American trade as that of Britain. Secondly, she required an enormous duty on tobacco imported in American bottoms, from which French ships were exempted. Thirdly, she has shut her islands against the most lucrative part of our commerce. Molasses and Taffia, a very bad kind of rum, being all that her permanent peace regulations allow us to bring away; and there is little besides lumber, that we are allowed to carry to her islands; our fish was by heavy duties almost prohibited; flour she sent out from France. The war at present suspends these prohibitions, but peace will renew them.

Now if we are bound to help France as much as we can, surely it is but fair that she should help us and our trade in turn. Yet the cases just mentioned are public and experienced conditions of the principle assumed by France, and recommended by parties for the self-denying practice of our nation.

Our constituted authorities were bound by oath, and by every principle of duty, to promote by all lawful plans, the good of our country in preference to the advantage of France or any other state. Mr. Jay's treaty gave us the western posts, which we should not have had without a treaty, or a war with England.

It put an end to the expensive Indian war, and the seeds of other Indian wars will not be so ready to sprout as when a hostile neighbour stood ready to sow and cultivate them.

An immensely valuable and increasing trade with the East-Indies is secured on a solid foundation by the treaty.

The losses of our merchants by unjust captures, are in a way to be compensated—part of the money is actually paid, more is decided upon in England by the treaty commissioners, and the payment of the remainder is more to be hoped for than the recovery of one dollar of the ten or fifteen millions unjustly captured by the French.

And finally, Mr. Jay's treaty has given our ships better security from British capture, than we enjoyed before the treaty, much better than the friends of government generally expected—a security which our newspapers, and the resolutions of bodies of merchants announce to us, our trade at present actually enjoys.

A man must be blind and stubborn indeed, who will not see and acknowledge that the good of our country required that we should avoid a war with Britain, and secure the forementioned and other advantages, by an accommodation of disputes. That our government was bound to pursue this policy; that the United States, by pursuing their own best interest, have given no more ground of offence to France, than France has to the United States, by the monopoly of her West-India trade, and by navigation acts and tobacco decrees, all deeply hurtful to our interests. That if France, assuming a right to say what treaties we shall not make, shall insult our nation through our three messengers of peace and reconciliation, and go on to rob our ships, and wound our seamen, justice will be on the side of America, *and he must be a false hearted and mean spirited wretch, who eats the bread of his country, and will not take its part—our liberty is too good for him: Let him go to France, where the privileges of citizen are scanty enough to afford some excuse to those who want the disposition to defend them.*

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

The VILLAGE TATTLER.

These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die; like fire and powder,
Which, as they meet, consume ——SHAKSPEARE.

IT is an observation sanctioned by popular opinion, that one extreme generally leads to its opposite. Excessive joy, is often succeeded by grief in an equal degree; and the tempest of passion, followed by the most calm and rational reflections. How often do we see some men, at one hour capering like a *Merry Andrew*, while perhaps the next is appropriated to gravity and seriousness.—Various as the weather; which it alternately pleasant and unpleasant. This sudden transition of the mind is frequently productive of evil consequence; we ought, therefore, to keep a constant centinel over it, nor suffer it to be either too much elated or depressed. There is a certain class of men, who appear to be never exempt from this misfortune. I mean those, who are subject to a disorder, commonly called the *Hypo*; a disorder, which extinguishes every rational faculty, and puts the soul at odds with itself. *Tom. Metcor*, is periodically attacked with this complaint; and, when under its influence, acts more like a madman, than a reasonable being. Though surrounded with friends, he esteems himself forlorn; and though possessed of every blessing, which can make life desirable, insists upon his poverty, and emphasises upon the decline of his pecuniary circumstances. He thinks every one his enemy, and believes friendship to be merely nominal; full of ostentation, without any of those intrinsic virtues to which it lays claim. Such a disease is truly unenviable. It crowds the imagination with gloomy objects, and spreads over the mind the veil of sadness. Reason is banished, and folly reigns with absolute sway. The extreme of dejection often hurries its object into imprudences, and sometimes makes him adopt fatal determinations. What idea can be more shocking than that of suicide? And yet it may be reasonably suspected a consequence of melancholy. A friend of mine told me, that, actuated by the impulse of frenzy, he presented a pistol to his head, but was instantly compelled, by a check of conscience, to forbear his horrid, and almost accomplished purpose. He could not account for the wretchedness, which he suffered, or deduce it from any origin. His station in life was agreeable, and his circumstances prosperous. Yet he was apt to suffer his mind thus to be deluded with imaginary evil, while he had every reason to feel grateful for the superiority of his situation. Being a slave to whim and caprice, he was ever under the command of some powerful passion; indulging the extreme, of either joy or sorrow; the former being but a prelude to the latter, which would infallibly succeed it, and to which it always proved introductory.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY—FEBRUARY 22.

The usual time of calling the house to order being arrived, the Clerk desired members to take their seats, which being done,

Mr. Kittera said, the Speaker had desired him to inform the house that he was so much indisposed as to be unable to attend the House to-day. Mr. Kittera, suggested the propriety, therefore, of adjourning the orders of to-day till to-morrow.

J. Williams did not see a necessity for this. He thought the house might informally go into a committee of the whole on the report of the Committee of Privileges. He had seen this course taken in other legislative bodies and as it would be the means of saving a day, he hoped this mode would now be adopted.

Mr. Thatcher hoped gentlemen would not consent to go on with business in an informal manner, since it was evident they were sufficiently *informal*, with all their forms.

Mr. Harrison enquired if there was any probability that the Speaker would be able to attend the house to-morrow. If not, he should be for chusing a temporary speaker.

Mr. Kittera said, the indisposition of the speaker was occasioned by a severe head-ach, to which he was subject; that it generally continued for six or eight hours, and afterwards he was perfectly well.

The question for postponing the orders of the day till to morrow was then put by the clerk, and carried; and then the house adjourned till to-morrow.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of CALF SKINS, in the rough, and some horse leather. Apply to

ROBERT SMITH & Co.

No. 58, South Front street.

Feb. 15. d2w

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—eotf

The following report was on Wednesday last, laid before the House of Representatives.

REPORT *of the* COMMITTEE *of* PRIVILEGES, *to whom was referred, on the 16th instant, a* MOTION *for the* EXPULSION *of* ROGER GRISWOLD *and* MATTHEW LYON, *Members of this House, for riotous and disorderly behaviour, committed in the House. Ordered to lie on the table the 20th February, 1798.—Published by order of the House of Representatives.*

REPORT.

THE committee of privileges, to whom was referred a resolution, in the following words, to wit—"Resolved, that Roger Griswold and Matthew Lyon, members of this house, for riotous and disorderly behavour, committed in the house, be expelled therefrom," with instructions to report the evidence, in writing, have, according to the order of the house, proceeded to take the evidence, which they herewith report; and they report further, that it is their opinion that the said resolution be disagreed to.

No. I.

Mr. Sitgreaves's Testimony.

Having been requested by the committee of privileges to communicate my recollection of the affair which occurred between Mr. Griswold and Mr. Lyon on Thursday last, I depose as follows:—I do not recollect to have observed at what time either Mr. Griswold or Mr. Lyon came into the house, nor did I see the commencement of the fracas; I was in my seat, engaged in writing, when my attention was excited by the sound or report of a heavy blow; I looked to the quarter from whence the sound seemed to proceed, and saw Mr. Lyon on his feet, in the place where he usually sits, and Mr. Griswold in the area, in front of him, beating him over the head and shoulders with a cane or walking stick; Mr. Lyon appeared to be endeavouring at once to evade the blows, and to extricate himself from the chairs and desks of the row in which he stood; he soon was in the area, and Mr. Griswold continued to beat him, keeping him at such a distance that the blows could take effect, until Mr. Lyon turned and fled behind the partition, in the rear of the speaker's chair, whither he was pursued by Mr. Griswold, still beating him; as I remained in my place, they were for a moment out of my sight, which was intercepted by the partition, but they almost immediately appeared again, Mr. Lyon holding in his hand the tongs, which he grasped by one leg; Mr. Griswold seized with his left hand the arm by which Mr. Lyon held the tongs, and closed in with him, and shortly afterwards I saw them come to the ground together, Mr. Lyon falling under Mr. Griswold. I then left my place; the members gathered round them, and they continued on the floor for a few moments, Mr. Lyon being still under Mr. Griswold, until they were parted by one member separating their arms and shoulders, while two others seized, each, one of Mr. Griswold's legs, and in that manner dragged him off. When they were separated I went to Mr. Griswold, and observing that he had not his cane, advised him to get it again, lest he should be assailed by Mr. Lyon who was now on his feet. Mr. Griswold desired the assistant doorkeeper to find his cane, & then went, at my instance, to take a draught of water; my attention was then diverted from them for a short time, until it was again excited by a new alarm in the lobby, at the south end of the hall; on looking toward that quarter, I saw both Mr. Griswold and Mr. Lyon in the lobby, but at the distance of six or eight feet from each other; Mr. Lyon held a cane in his hand; and as I hastened towards that end of the room, I was met by the assistant doorkeeper, who handed me Mr. Griswold's cane, and, appearing unwilling to interpose, requested me to give it to him; I did so, and Mr. Griswold immediately advanced, apparently to renew the attack on Mr. Lyon, when the speaker called the house to order, upon which Mr. Griswold directly relinquished his design, turned round and went to his seat, as I did to mine. S. SITGREAVES.

Sworn and subscribed the
17th February, 1798.
Coram, Reynold Keen.

No. II.

Mr. Sprague's Testimony.

I, Peleg Sprague, depose, that on Thursday morning, February 15th, 1798, I was in congress hall, before the usual hour of meeting; that after prayers were read, I saw Roger Griswold come into the hall, with a hickory stick in his hand; he came near to the fire-place, behind the speaker's chair, hung up his cloak, and (I think) set his stick by it, and placed himself in the seat usually occupied by Mr. Dennis, or Mr. Evans, and employed himself in reading some letters; soon after I saw Matthew Lyon come into the hall with a stick or cane in his hand; he went directly to his place, put his stick behind his chair, and set down; after setting a short time, I observed him to cast his eyes earnestly at Mr. Griswold; then he directed his attention to some papers before him, on his table, and seemed to be revising and folding them; I looked at both alternately, and thought that Mr. Griswold eyed Mr. Lyon, but did not intend any person should observe it; while Mr. Lyon was examining his papers aforesaid, I saw Mr. Griswold rise from his seat, and advance towards Lyon with his usual pace, having his stick in his hand; I believe that Lyon did not see Mr. Griswold, until he was within reach of him; Griswold immediately struck Lyon over the shoulders, with the little end of the cane or hickory, aforesaid; it seemed to me, that when Griswold first struck, Lyon was partly raised, or in the attitude of rising hastily; Griswold repeated the blows until Lyon got clear of the seats; then Lyon advanced towards Griswold, as if to close in with him; Griswold retreated, as if to avoid it, still repeating the blows until they got to the fire-place, behind the speaker's chair; then Lyon took up the tongs, and they both closed; Griswold threw Lyon on the floor, and fell upon him. I then went away and saw no more of the affray. I do not recollect that I heard one word pass between them during the whole time. And further the deponent saith not.

PELEG SPRAGUE.

Sworn and subscribed, the
17th February, 1798.
Coram, Reynold Keene.

No. III.

Mr. W. C. C. Claiborne's Testimony.

Saturday, 17th February.

On Thursday last, after prayers had been delivered, the speaker (I believe) in his chair, but the house not called to order, I was standing near to the letter-box, and (I think) reading a letter, when my attention was taken off by a loud cry of "part them," upon changing my position, I saw Mr. Griswold and Mr. Lyon engaged near to the clerk's seat, the former with a large walking stick, which he apparently used with all his force, and the latter making his defence by holding up his arms (without any weapon at that period) and endeavouring to close in with his antagonist. Soon afterwards the combatants fell upon the floor, near the stove to the left of the speaker's chair, when I ran forward and assisted in parting them. I remember to have seen a member of the house

take from Mr. Lyon a pair of fire-tongs, after he had fallen on the floor. I did not observe the commencement of the fracas, nor did I notice the attack which is said afterwards to have been made by Mr. Lyon on Mr. Griswold, outside of the bar.

W. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

Sworn and subscribed the
17th February, 1798.
Coram, Reynold Keene.

[*To be Continued.*]

By yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, February 21.

APPOINTMENTS.

On Thursday the 15th inst. the hon. John Lansing, jun. was appointed Chief Justice of this State—and Richard Harrison, Esq. to the office of Recorder of this city.

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COMMUNICATION.

IN the late interview between Buonaparte and the French Executive Directory the Citizen Minister of foreign affairs, who presented him, told the General "that a new enemy was calling on him. Let the genius of Buonaparte make him soon expiate his hatred and tyranny, and *dictate* to the tyrants of the sea, a peace worthy of the glory of the French of Republic."

Buonaparte then delivered to the President, the Emperor's ratification of the treaty, and among other things, said,—"*This* peace *secures* the liberty, the prosperity, and the glory of the Republic."

An orator who not long before made a speech before the assembled Directory, tho't differently. He declared no doubt at the desire of the Directory, "that the government of Great Britain and that which prevails in France, were incompatible, and could not both exist."

Buonaparte, however, persists in thinking otherwise. He adds, and his words are remarkable, "When the happiness of the French people shall be firmly settled on the basis of the best and wisest laws, *all Europe will be free.*" Not one word does he mention of the proposed conquest—but, conceiving that under the present government of France, the laws are *not* the *best* and *wisest*—and consequently that freedom cannot be said to exist there as it does in England, where the public felicity and individual safety depend on known laws, and not on the variable caprices of men—he wishes a change, and hopes, that when peace is once established, and France freed from the present revolutionary tyranny, not only she, but all Europe will be free; that is, *freed* from the despotic, unwarranted interferences of the terrible republic, in the domestic affairs of the respective nations of Europe.

After having atchieved the conquest of Italy, made peace with the Emperor, and guaranteed by solemn treaty, the existence of the New Italian Republic, he seems to think of resting from his labours—He does not incline to step across the channel and overrun England. The Directory, however, is otherwise disposed.

"Citizen General!" says Barras the President, "crown so glorious a career by a conquest which the nation owes to its outraged dignity. Go!—and by the punishment you inflict on the cabinet of London, strike terror into all governments which shall *dare* to doubt the power of a nation of *Freemen*, of Frenchmen, which are only synonimous terms. Go!—punish in London crimes which have remained unpunished too long. Numerous votaries of Liberty wait your arrival. You will find no enemy but vice and wickedness? They alone support that perfidious government. Strike it down!—and let its downfall inform the world, that if the French people are the *benefactors* of Europe, they are also the avengers of the rights of Nations!"

Astonishing nonsense!

The Citizen General is to find no enemy but *vice* and *wickedness*, supporting the British government. 300,000 men in arms for the protection of their property from the *fraternal* embrace—men who have much to lose, who dread the contributionary scenes of Belgium, Bavaria, Italy, &c. and who prefer the liberty they *now* enjoy to that proposed for them by a *nation of freemen*—these, with nineteen twentieths of the people, are, according to citizen Barras, a mass of *wickedness and vice!* and the parricides who, to rise into importance, would do any thing, however villainous and atrocious, are of course the venerable, estimable phalanx of votaries to liberty!

Buonaparte had too much good sense not to see the excessive folly of all this high-flown bombastic stuff—and was silent.

"Let the downfall of the British Government announce to the world that the French people are the *benefactors* of Europe!"

The downfall of other governments has clearly evinced this—it is unnecessary perhaps that England should know it by *experience*. The excessive exactions upon Belgium—Holland—parts of Germany—Italy—Portugal—and other countries, can sufficiently tell what sort of *benefactors* this nation of freemen are! They know England is rich, and that Buonaparte is no bad hand at collecting money, statues, and pictures—Hence they want him over there to liberate the people—not so much from the tyranny of government as from the gold of which this *freest* but not *richest* nation on Earth stands so much in need.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.

From a Correspondent in Herkimer.

DUELING.

At Card's Mills, in the town of Fairfield, Herkimer county, a duel was lately fought between Mr. Levi Whipple and Mr. Hardy the former upwards of 60, and the latter not much short of 50 years of age. The dispute originated from some trivial circumstance over a *friendly* bowl; and so impetuous were their passions, that not having pistols handy they agreed to make use of MUSKETS! The ground being appointed, they repaired to it immediately, each armed with a Musket, and attended by a second. Having agreed upon the mode of fighting (which was that they should turn back to back, step off a certain number of paces to their respective stations, come to the *right about* and *fire*) they proceeded to decide the contest: But though a lucky *mistake* of Mr. Whipple or his second, his piece was only half cocked; and, fortunately, Mr. Hardy's did not go off, though she flashed in the pan! The seconds then interfered and dissuaded them from renewing the combat. Thus we see that the caprice of *fashion* even in *Old age*, will sanction the unauthorised laws of honour, and create exceptions to divine prohibitions.

—

DANBURY, Feb. 5.

On Wednesday last Noah Baraum, aged 18, son of Mr. John Barnum of this town, in falling a tree, was accidentally caught under it, by which means one of his hips & two ribs were broken, his scull fractured & one of his arms badly cut by his ax.—Yet hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mrs. M'Laughlen consort of the Rev. Edward M'Laughlen of North Stamford, and daughter of the Rev. Ami Lewis, was on Tuesday the ninth ult. delivered of a male child, and on Thursday following the space of fifty two hours of another, both of which are living and healthy, and the mother is in a convalescent state.

—

HARRISBURGH, Feb, 14.

communication.

ACURIOUS STONE MOULD

For running musket and rifle bullets, was found in digging a well, near 30 feet below the surface of the earth, at Cox's town. four miles from this borough, a few days since. It is remarkable to a reflecting mind, how such a curiosity could have been deposited there, as it lay several feet under a solid rock, thro which the workmen were obliged to penetrate, to procure water. A spectator observed, that at the time of the flood, as there were no muskets, he thought it probable that it was used to run marbles for the use of Noah's crew.

—

KNOXVILLE, January 17.

On the 3d instant arrived at this place, from Virginia, part of a company of federal troops, commanded by Captain William Preston.

We are informed that on the 26th ultimo, a duel took place between Captain Ross Bird and Ensign Larkin J. Dickenson, officers of the 4th regiment, in which the latter fell.

Reports having been circulated much to the injury of Capt. Bird, we are authorised from a voucher in our possession, signed by the officers at the place, to say that the business was conducted fairly, upon honourable and equal terms, and such as are customary on similar occasions.

—

SAVANNAH, Feb. 2.

We learn, from Louisville, that a bill has passed both branches of the legislature, prohibiting the importation of negroes into this state; to be in operation in six months from its passing. Carried in the senate, 14 to 7, and in the house of representatives, in nearly the same proportion.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.

Capt. Smith, of the sloop Caty, from New-York, last from Norfolk, informs that on the 17th of January last, in the latitude of Currituck Inlet, he spoke the British vessel of war, Porcupine, bound into the Chesapeake; as a very high sea was running, which prevented a boat passing, he ran under her stern, and was informed by an officer that they were 52 days from England, and that the French government had allowed America six months to settle the disputes now subsisting between the two governments, during which American vessels were not to be captured by their vessels of war.

Capt. Smith afterwards went into Norfolk, and the Porcupine had joined Admiral Vandeput's squadron, lying in Lynn Haven Bay.

By this day's Mail.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 17.

A person of the name of James Watson, in company with others, started from Brownsville in a Kentucky boat, to go to Marietta At Costards island, two miles below Georgetown, on the Ohio, their boat was stove by the ice, on the 23d of January, 1798. Two days after, said Watson dropped down dead on the bank of the Island. He was buried: and his property, which amounted to a considerable sum, is in the hands of Peter Sweed, on the island. He told Mr. Mat. Gillespie, of Washington county, who was present when this sad accident happened him, that he had a brother living within 15 miles of Pittsburgh.

—

ABSALOM BAIRD, Esq. is elected to fill the vacancy in the state legislature, occasioned by the resignation of David Acheson, of Washington county.

—

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Citizens of the Western Country be upon your guard.

It has long been suspected and believed, and even partially known, by the friends of order and good government in this country, that many of you have been grossly imposed upon by certain of your representatives at the seat of government, and that the small portion of true and uncorrupted information, which you have been able at this distance to obtain from thence, has been denied or misrepresented by the letters and statements which they have transmitted to you, and that the privilege of franking, which was intended to convey useful information, has been most wickedly prostituted to this purpose. But it would hardly have been believed, did not the fact prove the reality of it, that one of your representatives in the legislature of the union, at this important crisis, when all descriptions of citizens are uniting to support the honor, liberty, and independence of their country against the intrigues, corruption and violence of a faithless, ambitious and powerful nation, is, by means of this secret vehicle, disseminating the principles of sedition and disunion—that this hardened and malevolent demagogue at the present moment, is endeavouring to separate and alienate the affections and confidence of the people from their government—that he is charging our wise, firm and enlightened President with weakness, and even reiterating that charge, representing him as combining with foreign courts for the purpose of overthrowing the present government in France and establishing royalty in its place—insinuating that the instructions of our envoys extraordinary were framed, in contemplation of that event, for the purpose of treating with a royal government and not with one of a republican form, thereby implying that it is the fault of the American administration and not of that of the French, that our envoys have not been properly received—that the President is carrying on a secret negociation with the British court—that the Secretary of State is implicated and the most guilty in Blount's plot—asserting that the British minister, Mr. Liston, whose conduct has been uniformly candid and respectful towards our government and the people since his arrival in the United States, was by accident discovered to be involved in that plot, and that the discovery was attempted to be concealed by certain members of the committee of investigation.

He is also attemping to throw a veil over and excuse those enormous and unprovoked depredations committed on our commerce under the direction of the French government, and affirming that they are at present exceeded by those of the British. These, with other assertions and insinuations equally false and unfounded, this representative of the people is endeavouring to impose upon his constituents as truth and facts: and in order that they may have the more extensive circulation, some of his letters are sent under cover to the post-master of one post-town there to be read and forwarded to another. Friends of your country and government lend your aid in detecting and exposing this man: remember that the duty you owe to your country is next to that which you owe to your God. AN AMERICAN.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 23.

ELECTION.

	B. R. MORGAN.	ISRAEL.
City	2041	1498
Northern Lib.	441	1135
Southwark	322	746
Bustleton	347	102
Blockley & Kingf.	96	77
Germantown	283	265
Darby,	205	122
	3735	3945
		3735

Present majority for Israel, 210

The returns of three districts of Delaware county, are yet wanting. It is certain, however, that Mr. Morgan is elected; and probably by a majority of about 500.

—

Yesterday was the birth-day of GENERAL WASHINGTON, who entered the 66th year of his age. It was observed here by the shipping in the harbor displaying their flags and streamers at sun rise; at twelve o'clock federal salutes were fired on board the armed brig Rose, capt. Meany, and the ship Wooddrop Sims, capt. Hodson, which were repeated at sun set; and this evening an elegant ball and supper will be given by the City Dancing Assembly at Rickets's Circus, in honor of this event, which it is expected, will be fully and splendidly attended.

—

Married, on Thursday evening, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. RALPH PEACOCK, of this City, Merchant, to Mrs. BOWEN, relict of the late John Bowen, Esq. of the island of Jamaica.

—

BACHE says the President has declined accepting the invitation to attend the Ball this evening, and accompanies his information with abuse.—It is highly probable from this circumstance, that the President has acted with propriety.

—

The following letter from governor Pinckney, was communicated by the President of the United States to Congress, on the 5th inst. with his message on the subject (which we published on the following day.)—As this letter contains more particulars relative to the circumstances in question, it is now laid before our readers.

LETTER

From Governor Pinckney to the President of the United States.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit to your consideration the enclosed affidavits respecting the English ship Oracabissa, burnt on Tuesday last within the bar of this harbour by a privateer said to be called the Vertitude, commanded by a captain Jourdain, and belonging to Cape Francois; also the capture of the ship Pallas belonging to this port, and the Mary of Savannah. By an examination of these affidavits, you will find that this was a very glaring and wanton violation of the neutrality of the United States, and such as will require their serious attention. The distance from this city to the place where the acts was committed, prevented our interfering in time. As soon as I received intelligence of it from the British consul, I ordered an armed force from Fort Johnson to proceed to the Oracabissa, to protect her while within our harbour and the jurisdictional line of the United States, from seizure, depredation, or insult; but the cutter was not able to get down before the ship was destroyed, and the privateer had put to sea, and proceeded beyond the limits of the United States, where she captured the Pallas and the Mary the next day. As I am convinced these violations of our neutrality within our harbours and limits cannot be countenanced by the French government, but are generally committed by vessels not commissioned, or which proceed contrary to their instructions, I have considered it my duty to transmit them to you for your determination, and have requested the collector to forward copies to the proper department.—The trade of this city being extremely important to the revenue of the United States, and much exposed from its southern situation to cruisers from the Floridas, Bahamas and West-Indies, British as well as French, for they have both lately captured a number of our vessels, I conceive it would be proper that a revenue cutter of at least twenty guns should be equipped for the use of this port, and for the protection of the neutrality of the United States within our jurisdictional line until the establishment of a general peace, which I trust will soon take place, and that all our differences with the French Republic will be honorably and amicably adjusted.

I have the honour to be, with respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES PINCKNEY.

October 26, 1797.
In Charleston.

*** The Eastern and Southern Mails arrived at a late hour this day—nothing new. No Boston papers received.

*** An interview is requested with "*Fabius.*"

—

In the House of Representatives of the United States this day, the question for agreeing to the report of the Committee of Privileges, which is against expelling Messrs. Lyon and Griswold was agreed to, 73 in the affirmative and 21 against it—A motion was then made for reprimanding them before the House. The previous question was moved for and carried 48 to 47. Consequently the main question was not put.

The managers of the City Dancing Assembly give notice that on account of an Election to be held on Thursday the 22d inst. the Ball in honor of GEORGE WASHINGTON's birth, is postponed to Friday the 23d instant.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to deliver their Cards of Invitation at the door.

Feb. 17. §t23d

NEW-THEATRE.

On Monday, 26th February, 1798, will be presented the last new comedy, called

THE WILL,

Or, a School for Daughters.

To which will be added (not performed these two years) the favorite musical Entertainment, called

The Children in the Wood.

☞ The doors will be opened at half past five, and the performance begin at half past six precisely.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great Britain, Spinster, or her assigns for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. 1aw6w.

Three or four Single Gentlemen,
may be accommodated with
Genteel Boarding and Lodging,
On reasonable terms, by applying at No 31, North-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets
February 23. eod3t

New-York, January 24, 1798.

PROPOSALS

By Arondt Van Hook,

Proprietor of the Reading Room;

For Publishing by Subscription,

An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,

BY MADAME ROLAND;

Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume—one third of the Subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume—the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water street—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different Bookstores in New-York. Also, by William Young, corner of Second and Chesnut street, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch.

Feb. 20. eod3m

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

FOR INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the style of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenses than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by comparing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force, or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to *Houses and other Buildings*,

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose, also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*
Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.
Feb. 14

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
W. YOUNG's Book-ſtore,
Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,
(Price 50 Cents)

Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.
Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer ;
Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.
In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Tradult ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſet.

Le Commerce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales.
——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde.
LEMIERE.

Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE between *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*
With the means of accelerating it ;
And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England, France,* and *America.*
In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

Tranſlated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.
——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſeful to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects ; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. At Pars, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmor's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account ; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.

LETTER I.

General view of tha obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united.* The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations ; and although the propheſies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author allots excluſively and forever to the latter; the author's *partiality affect on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment.* The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the vaſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs, that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united*, but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France ; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous. the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied ; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786 ; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives : *Amongſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States ; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious ; and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery ; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

Note, page 316 of the work,

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent tres-ſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M. Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defeaſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les connoiſſances qui forment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi ; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

W. HAYDON
Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has ſtudied ſeveral years under one of the moſt eminent maſters in that ſcience)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as uſual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewiſe, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himſelf his terms will be particularly advantageous to thoſe that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.
January 9. §2w

To BE SOLD,

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the houſe, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a ſtable, and other improvements.—The houſe is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in good repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central poſition and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM, } Acting Executors.
or
FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, }
January 11 §

The Subſcriber intends to make application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ſtanding in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the ſame having been loſt. JOHN GRAHAM.
Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted ; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Adminiſtr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. }
January 4. dtf

Copper for Sheathing,
For Sale, by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine-ſtreet, near Fifth.
January 29 d1w

Genteel Boarding and Lodging

To be had at a moderate price—Enquire a No. 138, Arch-ſtreet.
Jan. 27. d2w

A Houſe in Burlington for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has a large, convenient two-ſtory brick Houſe, with Stables, Carriage-houſe, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jerſey, which he wiſhes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth ſtreet, to GEORGE WALKER,
Who has alſo for Sale,
Lots in Waſhington City,
Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.
December 29. 70t

To be ſold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two ſtory brick Houſe and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. ſituate on the Iriſh tract lane, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taſte and elegance, ſtand unrivalled.
December 1. dtf

PROPOSAL.

HAVING met with a liberal patronage, the Subſcriber is emboldened to iſſue propoſals for printing by ſubſcription, the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, from their firſt meeting in 1775, to the preſent time.

This work ſhall be printed with a new type, made for the purpoſe ; and on good paper. It will be delivered at one dollar per volume (octavo) in 6 vols.—caſh to be paid on delivery

It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the merits of this undertaking—the ſcarcity of the Journals throughout the United States, is ſufficient to juſtify the printer in his hope of meeting with that ſucceſs, which he is certain the enterprize deſerves.

JOHN PARKER.
Jan. 27. d 6t

For Sale by the Subſcribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molaſſes
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogſhead of paint briſhes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.
Nov. 7. d1m

Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be had of Meſſrs. Dobſon, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookſellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,
New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.
By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. *6t

PROPOSALS,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,
A TREATISE
ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,
Containing a detail of the various crimes and miſdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at preſent, injured and endangered : And ſuggeſting remedies for their prevention.

BY A MAGISTRATE,

Acting for the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex ; for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter ; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent Engliſh paper—It will be delivered to ſubſcribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half* ; although the laſt London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now ſold at two dollars and a half. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be raiſed.

Whatever encouragement may be given by ſubſcription, it will be committed to the preſs without delay ; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subſcriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES's's book-ſtore, No 68, High-ſtreet, and by moſt of the other bookſellers in the city ; by George Hill, in Baltimore ; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.
January 31. 2awtA

Houſe and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handſome two ſtory Houſe, with the Lot on which it is erected, ſituated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The houſe is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main ſtreet, and extends with the ſame breadth to back ſtreet. Alſo, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, ſeparated from the former by back ſtreet. One third only of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, ſuch credit will be given as the purchaſer may chuſe. This property will be ſold free of all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, reſiding in Bordentown, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame, or of
PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 144, Market-ſtreet.
December 2. 3awtf

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM,
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. §

To be Exchanged for
Britiſh, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE ;
A tract of valuable Land
In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.
Inquire of the Printer.
Jan. 15. §

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia ; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1mſtf

The ſituation is perfectly healthy : and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet.

REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."

Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives
December 20 §

French Circulating Library.
JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-ſtreet,

INFORMS thoſe who wiſh to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has juſt opened his LIBRARY, conſiſting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the beſt calculated to afford either uſeful inſtruction, or pleaſure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be ſeen at every book-ſeller's in town.

N. B. All tranſlations from and into the French, Engliſh and Spaniſh Languages, executed with accuracy and diſpatch. co1m nov. 15.

Samuel Pleaſants & Sons,
No. 74, South Second-ſtreet,

HAVE received a ſupply of Seaſonable GOODS, which they are now opening for ſale, on reaſonable terms. Oct 27 —4w

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This Day is Publiſhed,
BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookſellers,
Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,
By John Thompſon,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Conſtitutions
Of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States : exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration ; with Notes and Obſervations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

Employment for the Poor.
FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every ſecond, fourth, and ſixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, ſouth Fifth ſtreet, above Spruce-ſtreet. eod2w

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James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.
AT THEIR STORE,
No. 213, corner of Arch and Front ſtreet.
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worſted Hoſiery in trunks, aſſorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto ſutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat ſilk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madraſs ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few cheſts beſt Hyſon Tea
Alſo—1500 boxes beſt London Window Glaſs, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glaſs Ware aſſorted, which they will diſpoſe of cheaper than any in the city.
Nov. 18 3tawtf

Imported (via New York) on the
ſhip Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at No. 61, Cheſnut ſtreet, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muſlins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Penſiaſoes	Chaſſa Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Leſſer Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox,
november 27 tuths4w

Valuable Books,
Juſt received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and ſelling by
J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut Street.
CATALOGUES
Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. Theſe added to O's uſual ſtock, form an extenſive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and compriſe books in ſundry languages and on various ſubjects.

This Day is Publiſhed,
By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handſomely bound and lettered, and embelliſhed with an elegant frontiſpiece and ſeventy three cuts.)
The Looking Glaſs for the Mind,
OR,
The JUVENILE FRIEND ;

Being a valuable collection of intereſting and miſcellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In proſe and verſe. Deſigned to improve and amuſe the riſing generation.

In the Preſs, and will be ſpeedily publiſhed,
Dr. DARWIN'S
Plan of Female Education.

Subſcriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to ſubſcribers neatly bound, lettered and embelliſhed with an elegant frontiſpiece, for one dollar.
January 3. 3t.

FOR SALE, BY
WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,
129, South Front-ſtreet, next door to the Cuſtom-houſe,
A large aſſortment of
Gold and ſilver Watches

A Time Keeper, by Arnold
Some plated Candleſticks
Double barrelled Guns, by Mortimer, maker to the King of England
Ditto, by Parker
Pair dueling Piſtols, by Knubley, Charing Croſs
Reflecting Teleſcope, by Ribright
Box of patent Medicines
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Small collection of valuable Books, and Books of Prints
30,000 acres of Land in one lot, upon the Big Sandy, in Maſon county, Kentucky, patented by Percival Butler, in 1787.
Alſo, 14 Lake Erie Lots
Invoices or parcels of Watches bought.
January 4. d7t

School Books and Stationary.
W. YOUNG,
No. 52, Second-ſtreet, corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

HAS now ready for ſale, a very large aſſortment of *Engliſh, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Alſo*, ſuch elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
Sheridan's Dictionary, the ſixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo price 3 dols.
Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol. 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All ſorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper ; Bookbinder's Boards, Paſteboards, ſheathing and blotting Papers ; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the beſt quality, uſed in the counting houſe, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miſcellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

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Yellow Fever and Peſtilential Diſeaſes.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED in one vol. octavo.
By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookſeller,*
No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,
(Price, in boards 87 1 2 Cents)
Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,
A VIEW
Of the Science of LIFE ;

On the principles eſtabliſhed in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated
JOHN BROWN, M. D.
With an attempt to correct ſome important errors of that work, and caſes in illuſtration, chiefly ſelected from the records of their practice, at the General Hoſpital at Calcutta,
BY WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.
To which is ſubjoined, a Treatiſe on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diſeaſes of indirect debility. And a diſſertation on the ſources of Epidemic and, Peſtilential diſeaſes ; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never ariſe from contagion, but are always produced by certain ſtates, or certain viciſſitudes of the atmoſphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.
nov. 21. §12t

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given ; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf

Tin Plates,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth ſtreet.
December 28. 1w

The cargo of the Weſt-Indian from Jamaica, landing at South Street wharf,
136 hhds. and 300 barrels choice Coffee
98 Hhds of prime Sugar
29 Hhds. of Rum.
For ſale By
Peter Blight.
WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
500,000 Lbs of Java Coffee
800 Bags do. Sugar
Cloves and mace in boxes
A quantity of Hiſpaniola Cocoa
Red Port Wine in pipes and hogſheads
Madeira do. in pipes
February 6 d2weotm

A Roman Catholic Clergyman,

Who has been a conſiderable time on the miſſion in the country parts of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, gives this notice to any extenſive proprietor of land within the ſaid ſtate, and bordering on either the Potomack, Suſquehanna, or Juniata rivers ; that he is enabled to make a ſettlement with from fifty to one hundred and fifty families, if due encouragement be offered.—For further information, apply to the Rev. Leonard Neale, Willing's Alley.
Feb. 8. *3t

For Sale.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale the property now occupied by him in the town of Weſt-Cheſter and county of Cheſter. It conſiſts of a well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe, 43 feet front, by about 40 deep, four rooms on a floor, with cieled garrets, and a cellar under the whole—A very good ſtone Stable and Coach houſe—And a lot of Ground, three perches wide, by twenty perches depth.

The houſe ſtands on the Main ſtreet ; its ſituation is high and very handſome ; the lot extends to a back ſtreet, on which the ſtable and coach houſe ſtand. The lot is in a high ſtate of cultivation, and there is in the yard a pump of excellent water, which has, at no time, been known to fail.

The ſituation of the town is high, and remarkably healthy—the country around it, fertile and beautiful.

The terms of payment will made to ſuit the purchaſer. They, and the price, will be ſettled, upon application to Mr. JONATHAN SMITH, at no. 149, South Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to
ROBERT FRAZER.
February 5. mwſf

City Commiſſioner's Office,
January 12th, 1798.
FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.

Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet ; to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the ſouth ſide of Mulbrry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfim

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OVAL BOTTLES.

Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right ſize—For ſale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.
January 12 3taw6w

Recently Publiſhed,
And juſt imported from England, by WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second ſtreet, and may be had of MORGAN J. REES,

A Cheap and valuable work, in two cloſely printed volumes in 8vo. (price 3 dollars)
Illuſtrations of Prophecy :

In which are elucidated many predictions, which occur in Iſaiah, Daniel, the writings of the Evangeliſts, and book of Revelation ; which are tho't to foretell among other great events, a revolution in France, favorable to the intereſts of mankind, the overthrow of the papal power and of eccleſiaſtical tyranny, the downfall of civil deſpotiſm, and the ſubſequent melioration of the ſtate of the world : together with

A large collection of Extracts,
Interſperſed through the work, and taken from numerous commentators, particularly from

Joſeph Mede,	Sir Iſaac Newton,
Vitringa,	Mr. William Lowth,
Dr. Th. Goodwin,	Fleming,
Dr. Henry More,	Bengelius,
Dr. John Owen,	Daubuz,
Dr. Creſſener,	Whitby,
Peter Jurieu,	Lowman,
Brenius,	Biſhop Newton, and
Biſhop Chandler,	Biſhop Hurd.

By JOSEPH LOMAS TOWERS.

Beſides various other inquiries treated of in this work, and numerous illuſtrations of prophecy ; it contains a conſiderable number of facts or obſervations on the ſymbolic language of prophecy, the authenticity, uſes, and obſcurity of the apocalypſe, and the genuineneſs of the Hebrew prophets ; on the rapid corruption of chriſtianity in the fourth century ; on the diſperſion and reſtoration of the Jews, the hiſtory of the falſe Meſſiahs who have appeared among them, and the reaſons in ſupport of the conjecture that the Afghans are the deſcendants of the ten tribes ; on the right of reſiſtance to oppreſſion ; on the irruptions of the northern nations, and the cauſes of the decline and fall of the Roman empire ; on the cuſtoms of the Tartars, and the independence of the Arabs ; on the conqueſts of thoſe nations, and thoſe of the Turks ; on the uſurpation of the Mamalukes, and the paſt hiſtory and preſent ſtate of Egypt ; on the character and conduct of Conſtantine, Juſtinian, Clovis, and Lewis XIV ; on the ſcarcity of books in the dark ages, and the cauſes of the decline of literature ; on the rapid riſe of the French monarchy, and the cauſes of its fall ; on the inconſiſtencies in the political characters of biſhops Newton and Hurd ; on the peculiarities of Dr. Th. Burnet's theory of the earth ; on the beneficial effects which chriſtianity has produced in favor of learning and civil liberty, and its tendency to promote the eſtabliſhment of equal governments.

Independent of the large proportion of original matter contained in theſe volumes, thoſe who are intereſted in the ſubject will, it is preſumed, wiſh to peruſe or conſult them, becauſe the extracts introduced in them, which are accurately cited, and marked with inverted commas, are taken from a greater number of writers on the propheceies (at leaſt if the roman catholic commentators be excluded) than are eaſily acceſſible to any one individual even in Europe, or are probably to be found in any one library in the world. They are furniſhed with indexes, and a copious table of contents. Jan 22—2aw2w

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Chocolate and Muſtard,

of a ſuperior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground ; ſhelled or pearl Barley ; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder ; Taunton and Burton Ale ; London Porter ; red, Port and Liſbon Wine, ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption.

The higheſt price given for Muſtard-Seed.

Alſo for ſale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors ; a bale of Fuſtians, Shawls, &c. for ſale by
JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, ſouth Front-ſtreet,
nov. 27. m.&th.s.1j.